CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1831. [NO. 745.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cheap New Goods.

The Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail on a very small advance on the original cost.—The stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a full and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Boots, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

with a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 10th day of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.
At Mrs. Barge's Hotel
September 6, 1831. 44tf.

Notice.

The Subscribers having qualified at July Term of the County Court of Montgomery, as Executor and Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Christian, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to G. W. McCain or Mary Christian, and those having demands against it are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

GEO. W. McCAIN, *Executor*,
MARY CHRISTIAN, *Executrix*.
September 2, 1831. 44-4w.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, the usual supplies. Those wishing to purchase by quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their assortment are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazets, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

Notice.

J. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the store of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

MONEY IN REQUISITION.

The Subscriber most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him by bond and open account, to call and settle the same, as my situation does not admit of further indulgence.

HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, *August* 16, 1831. 41tf.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

No. 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, New York, where has been sold & paid prizes of $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, 8,000 dolls., &c. &c., amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

Of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

31—"GRAND MAMMOTH"—Extra —Capitals 50,000 dolls., 40,000, dolls. 30,000 dolls., 20,000 dolls., 10,000 dols., &c. &c.—36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots. Tickets 16 dolls.

Prizes of Wholes, containing 12 tickets, 192
Warranted to draw 81 60

28—Extra 27—$20,000.—Tickets $5.
Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

Prizes of Wholes, 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets to be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank notes current in *any* part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets.

I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia.

The 'Lottery Herald' is published by the Subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the full drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of the Banks, Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. &c. It is sent gratis, if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
New York.

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

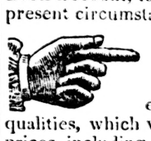
THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article *in his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, August 30, 1831. 43-tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.



CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR
CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

REMOVAL.

W. L. HAWLEY has removed his Leather and Shoe Store to Person street, two doors below the Market, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Leather, Boots and Shoes,

Which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business carried on as usual.

Fayetteville, August 30. 43tf

Fancy and Windsor CHAIRS.

The Subscriber has just received Ten Dozen *FANCY and WINDSOR CHAIRS* from a New York Manufactory, which will be sold low.

JAMES MARTINE.
August 22, 1831. 43-3w.

To Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbellton, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats.

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses, and not shipped by their boats, will be charged two thirds rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.
Fayetteville, 22 August, 1831. 42-2m.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

The OBSERVER OFFICE having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The appearance of the address of the Vice President of the United States, renders it unnecessary to offer any apology for the following address. The Review of the correspondence signed A. B. originally published in the Georgia Journal, of the 21st of April last, and several articles in the Globe and other newspapers, have in my judgment, sufficiently explained my conduct to all impartial and unprejudiced minds; and those of a different description, it is improbable that any thing that I can urge will convince. Besides it is not very important, to the people of the U. States before whom there is no probability, I shall ever again be placed, to form any definite opinion of my motives or conduct, in the transactions developed in the correspondence between the President and Vice President. I say it is not very important, to the citizens of the United States; but it is important to me individually, to have my conduct correctly understood; for no man, however retired he may live, ought to be indifferent to public opinion. It also appears from the newspapers, that an explanation from me is expected, and desired. I therefore submit to the apparent necessity of appearing before the public.

I understood from letters received during the last session of Congress, that the Vice President and his friends were endeavoring to make the impression that the difficulty between him and the President, had been produced by me, from a desire on my part to ingratiate myself with the President. If this impression had been made by their joint efforts, the Vice President had dispelled the illusion; for by his publication, it is clearly established that the measure did not originate with me; but that in the whole affair I have been passive. In fact I assert without the fear of contradiction, that no intercourse either verbal or written, has taken place between the President and myself, since a few days after the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in February 1825. During the call General Jackson then made upon me no reference whatever was made to what had passed, in relation to the Gen. or myself. I considered the call as evidence of a better state of feeling on his part than had been understood to have previously existed; and as I had never cherished any feeling of hostility towards him, I was perfectly willing that the past should be buried in oblivion. But the publication of the correspondence, has relieved me from the necessity, of saying any thing more upon this subject.

Two other charges have been made against me: 1st. That the confidential letter of General Jackson, which I say was produced and read in the Cabinet, was not produced and read. And 2d. that I have improperly disclosed cabinet secrets.

Upon the first objection, negative testimony is relied upon. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Wirt, do not recollect that it was produced and read: or rather Mr. Adams, and Mr. Wirt do not recollect it; for it is manifest that Mr. Monroe, has no recollection upon the subject, having relied wholly upon Mr. Wirt. But Mr. Calhoun has *a distinct recollection* that it was not produced and read. Without relying upon that rule of legal evidence, which declares, that one affirmative witness countervails many negative ones, there is I believe abundant evidence in the correspondence itself to support my statement. Here I beg leave to transcribe an article from the Globe of the 20th Feb. last, which has much force and cogency, and proves, at least presumptively, that my statement concerning the confidential letter is correct. The Globe says "After all the statements and retractions, about the production of General Jackson's letter before the cabinet in July 1818, Mr. Monroe's letters published by Mr. Calhoun, go far to confirm Mr. Crawford's statement. In the conclusion of Mr. Monroe's letter to Gen. Jackson, dated December the 21st 1818, (printed 1830 by mistake in the pamphlet) Mr. Monroe thus speaks of the confidential letter: your letter of the 6th of January, was received whilst I was seriously indisposed: observing that it was from you, I handed it to Mr. Calhoun to read; after reading one or two lines myself. The order to take command in that quarter had before then been issued. He remarked after reading the letter, that it was a confidential one relating to Florida which I must answer. I asked him, if he had forwarded to you the orders that had been given to Gen. Gaines on that subject. He replied that he had.—Your letter to me with many others from friends was put aside in consequence of my indisposition, and the great pressure upon me at the time, and never recurred to, until after my return from Loudon on the receipt of yours by Mr. Hambly, *and then on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*. Now when did Mr. Monroe return from Loudon, and when was the letter of Mr. Hambly received? Mr. Calhoun has given us the evidence to show. In one of his notes he tells us that the 1st cabinet meeting on that subject took place on the 15th or 16th of July 1818, Mr. Monroe having returned on the 14th from his residence in Loudon. Mr. Monroe's letter to General Jackson dated 19th July 1818, begins thus: "I received lately your letter of June 21st by Mr. Hambly, at my farm in Loudon, &c." Thus the time when the confidential letter was looked up, *on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*, is identified within a few days. It was after Mr. Monroe's return from Loudon, on the 14th and before the 19th of July 1818, the very period at which the cabinet were deliberating about the Seminole War, and at the very time Mr. Crawford says it was produced before them. There is a remarkable coincidence between the details of Mr. Crawford's recent statement, and Mr. Monroe's account of this affair made in 1818, which proves the identity of the incidents alluded to: Mr Crawford says, Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the General had written to the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said if he had received such an one, he could find it, and went directly into his cabinet, and brought the letter out. Mr. Monroe in his letter of the 21st December 1818, says, your letter &c. was put aside &c. and never recurred to until after my return from Loudon &c. and then *on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*. Here is conclusive proof of two things, 1st, the confidential letter *was produced on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*, after Mr. Monroe's return from Loudon, on the 14th and before the writing of his letter to General Jackson, the 19th of July 1818. 2d. Mr. Crawford was present when the suggestion was made and the letter produced.—The Cabinet it seems were several days in deliberation. Mr. Wirt might not have been present when the letter was produced. At any rate the proof is conclusive, that the letter was produced to Mr. Crawford *on Mr Calhoun's suggestion*. Mr. Calhoun's own account of that letter is incorrect. He says, my recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into the room when he had apparently just received the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter in my presence, and finding that it was from you, he gave to me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to the Seminole War, and would require his attention or something to that effect. I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was *at the commencement of the next Session of Congress*, I heard some allusion which brought the letter to my recollection. It was from a quarter that induced me to believe it came from Mr. Crawford.—I called and mentioned it to Mr. Monroe, and found that he had *entirely forgotten the letter*. After searching some time, he found it amongst some other papers, and *read it, as he told me, for the first time*. Mr. Monroe's account of the matter written in December 1818, shortly after the meeting of Congress, proves that this story as to the time is entirely fabulous.—That letter connected with that of the 19th of July proves that the hunting up of the letter *on suggestion of Mr Calhoun*, and the reading for the first time took place directly after Mr. Monroe's return from Loudon on the 14th July 1818, during the deliberations of the cabinet. Upon this evidence, may Mr. Crawford turn round and pity, and taunt Mr. Calhoun for decay of his memory. He has notoriously published to the world a gross misrepresentation of this affair, with the evidence of its incorrectness before him in his own documents. If memory had failed him he might have relied for correct information, on the account given by Mr. Monroe in 1818, which is certainly more likely to be correct, that any statement made by him now. He, Mr. Monroe, could not have forgotten the facts. Thus vanishes one of Mr. Calhoun's clouds of dust, which he had raised to blind the people in relation to his own conduct towards Gen. Jackson."

I shall not, however, turn upon Mr. Calhoun, and reproach him with his decay of memory, for if he is to be believed, he never had any to decay, as I shall show before this review is closed. No, it is the want of veracity which must be reproached to Mr. Calhoun, and not the decay of his memory. In support of the argument of the Globe, founded on Mr. Monroe's letters of the 19th July, and 21st of December, 1818, I shall produce a passage from Mr. Monroe's letter to me of the 8th August, 1830.—"I lay in bed more than a week, during which, that letter (the confidential one) was removed and every thing relating to that war having been previously arranged, it was forgotten and never read by me until after the meeting of the administration, and the decision as to the course to be pursued in reference to its management. My impression is that I read it then, *on a suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*, that it required my attention. Had I read it when I received it, I *should have considered it confidential, and never have shewn it to any one, however great my confidence in them might be.*" It is somewhat difficult to ascertain what Mr. Monroe's meaning in the foregoing quotation is.—He states that "every thing relating to that war, having been previously arranged, the letter was removed and forgotten, and never read by me (Mr. Monroe) until after the meeting of the administration, and the decision as to the course to be pursued in reference to its management." It is manifest that the first part of the foregoing sentence relates to the arrangement of the letters and papers concerning the Seminole war. The second member seems to present the idea, that the *letter was produced and read, on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*, after the decision of the administration in reference to its management. The management of what? Of the Seminole war.—That had terminated before the meeting. If Mr. Monroe intended to state, that the letter was produced and read upon the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun that it required his attention, after the decision of the administration upon the course to be pursued towards Spain and towards Gen. Jackson; then it is manifest that he is mistaken. It is impossible in the nature of things that Mr. Calhoun could have believed, or suggested that, that letter required the President's attention, after the decision of the administration upon the events of the campaign had been formed.—It was impossible in the nature of things that the President's attention could be necessary to that letter after the decision had been made on the events of the campaign. I have before me, a letter from a member of Congress from this State, in which he urges "that the confidential letter must have been before the Cabinet, and it was necessary to a correct decision of the questions growing out of the Seminole war, and that the President and Secretary of War, ought to have been impeached if it had been withheld." When Mr. Calhoun referred to the letter, my impression *was*, and *is now*, that he wished it produced to prove that Gen. Jackson, instead of acting in conformity to the orders of the War department, had determined to take the Spanish posts, before he received orders to take the management of that war. It is probable, that when he referred to that letter, he was not aware that it had not been answered. It is easy to understand why Mr. Calhoun should call the President's attention to that letter, before the Cabinet had decided upon the course to be pursued towards Spain, and especially towards Gen. Jackson—but after that decision had been made, it is impossible to conceive a motive for bringing it under consideration. Mr. Monroe is then evidently mistaken, in stating that the letter was produced and read, upon the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, after the decision of the cabinet upon the events of the Seminole campaign. It is a little remarkable, however, that the confidential letter is always produced *upon the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*. Mr. Monroe in his letter to General Jackson of the 21st December 1818, and of the 8th August 1830, to me, says: it was *produced on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*, and connects it with the proceedings of the cabinet, in which I say, I distinctly recollect it was produced and read, upon the *suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*. I will now state more at large, the reasons of my distinct recollection of the circumstance. Mr. Monroe before he left Washington, had particularly enjoined upon me not to leave Washington for Georgia, until Gen. Jackson's despatches should be received, and the Cabinet should decide upon the events of the Seminole campaign. During his absence in Loudon, I had frequent conversations with Mr. Calhoun, who uniformly informed me, that Gen. Jackson had no other orders for the government of his conduct, than those given to Gen. Gaines. Those orders I had seen. His representations which at that time I had no reason to doubt, made a strong impression upon my mind, and extremely unfavorable to Gen. Jackson. I entered the cabinet therefore with decided impressions against the General, which were removed only by the production and reading of the confidential letter, of which to the best of my recollection and belief, it was the first intimation I had ever received of that letter. I am confident Mr. Monroe is mistaken in his recollection of my coming into his room after Mr. Calhoun, and reading the letter. It is worthy of remark too, that in his letter of the 21st December, when it is more likely that his recollection was correct, than in the spring of 1830, he tells General Jackson, that the letter was given to Mr. Calhoun, but does not connect me with Mr. Calhoun and that letter, and I have a distinct recollection of hearing him give the same account of it, several times, in none of which did he connect me in the affair of the letter. The Vice President seems to think he has disposed of Mr. Crowninshield's evidence, by the letter he has received from him—but by comparing the two letters it will be seen that the letter to him does not contradict a single syllable of his previous letter to me. Mr. Calhoun in a note to Mr. Crowninshield's letter to him, says—"Nor could he have been present at *any* meeting of the Cabinet on the subject of the capture of St. Marks, *or* Pensacola, in which I was." George W. Erving, Esq. late minister to Spain and Denmark, writes in the month of February last: "That it is now ascertained that the official news of the capture of St. Marks was received at Washington in the early part of May." He had particularly examined the records of the War department, and found that the dispatch giving an account of the capture of St. Marks, was recorded in the early part of May, and Mr. Calhoun in the note last referred to, says: that he, Mr. Crowninshield and the President, left Washington on the 28th of May—and Mr. Crowninshield in his letter to Mr. Calhoun says, that he could not know any thing of a Cabinet meeting after the 28th of May.

But the Vice President surely has no regard to accuracy when he asserts that Mr. Crowninshield could not have been present at any cabinet meeting on the capture of St. Marks *or* Pensacola, at which I was.—Could not a cabinet council have been held between the early part of May and the 29th of that month?—Mr. Calhoun asserts, the negative—but every person, that has understanding to count ten will assert the affirmative. This assertion of the Vice President in the City of Washington where the evidence existed, proves his reckless disregard to the truth in all occasions where he conceives it to be his interest, to violate it. In regard to this assertion of the Vice President, Mr. Erving observes,—"These are stout assertions, since it is now ascertained that the official news of the capture of St. Marks, was received at Washington early in the month of May, nearly three weeks before either he or Mr. Crowninshield left that city; consequently it was very possible that that affair might have been the subject of a cabinet council when they were both present." In the same letter Mr. Erving says, "That Mr. Crowninshield asserted the accuracy of every fact in his letter to you (me,) and then related to me circumstantially what passed in the Cabinet consultation to which it refers. The question before the Cabinet was whether we should take possession of the Floridas. He was opposed to the project, and spoke against it, and he mentioned to me in general terms the argument which he made use of on that occasion. He well recollects that a certain private letter was asked for, that Mr. Monroe *had forgotten* it, but went to look for it, in some cabinet or retired place, from which he brought a small box, or trunk, (red or blue, I think he said,) in this was found the letter. Mr. Crowninshield's recollection is minutely exact. He recollects as though he now could see the corner of the small box in which the letter was found, the very place in the room where he himself sat, during the discussion and all similar details." Mr. Calhoun must therefore resort to some other shift or device, to get rid of Mr. Crowninshield's evidence, more deceptive, than his naked assertion, that Mr. Crowninshield could not have been present at any cabinet meeting at which he was, on the Seminole campaign. The records of the War Department shew that this assertion is untrue.

The declarations before stated by Mr. Erving were made subsequent to the date of Mr. Crowninshield's letter to Mr. Calhoun. He is a man of undoubted veracity, and although my memory does not enable me to offer any explanation upon this subject, I have no doubt that his statement in his letter to me is substantially correct; because his memory is distinct, and he states facts clearly and unequivocally. He is a man of unquestionable veracity, it is therefore a matter of perfect indifference whether the same facts are recollected by Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, Mr. Wirt, or myself. They are besides facts that he could not have obtained any where else than in a Cabinet council.—This circumstance is conclusive, and must prevail with all unprejudiced minds.

It may be proper here to state that I have no distinct recollection, whether Mr. Crowninshield or Mr. Wirt were present in the Cabinet council of July 1818, or were absent from it. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams I know were present. If I had recollected that Mr. Crowninshield had been absent, as I now suppose him to have been, I certainly should not have applied to him for information. But the information certainly applies to a Cabinet council at which he and Mr. Calhoun were present, and at which the confidential letter was produced. It is then demonstrated that the letter written by Mr. Crowninshield to the Vice President, does not impugn in the slightest degree the facts stated in his letter to me. That letter does not give the date of the Cabinet Council to which it refers; *and dates and references disprove the assertion of the Vice President, that Mr. Crowninshield could not have been present at any* Cabinet, at which he was, upon the events of the Seminole campaign.

It remains for me to say a few words on the charge of disclosing Cabinet secrets. I have but little to add to what I have urged in my letter of the 2d October. The principles stated in that letter are believed to be orthodox. In this republic the President is appointed by the nation, and he appoints his Cabinet by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President and his Cabinet are therefore responsible to the republic for their acts. Those acts for which they are responsible ought therefore, according to the principles of the government, to be known. Otherwise the highest public functionaries known to the Constitution are irresponsible. To this responsibility inherent in our Constitution, there is but one exception sanctioned by reason. If the secrets of the Cabinet are disclosed while the Cabinet is in existence, and charged with the management of the national concerns, the Cabinet might be rendered incapable of conducting those affairs successfully. This is the broadest ground upon which the secrecy of the Cabinet transactions can be placed. By some it is contended that in a government like ours, secrecy should not be extended beyond the accomplishment of the objects which have been the subject of Cabinet deliberations. That when the measures which have been the subject of those deliberations have been effected, if they are beneficial to the republic, the people ought to know the extent of their obligations to their public functionaries; and if they are injurious to the community, that community ought to be placed in a situation to form a correct judgment upon the conduct of their public functionaries; I have acted upon the first principle; I have disclosed the proceedings of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet on the Seminole War only after it ceased to exist, and then only in self-defence. A false account of those proceedings had been communicated not only to General Jackson but to the nation. It is a matter of general notoriety through the Union, that General Jackson believed I had been unfriendly to him in the Cabinet deliberations on the Seminole War. By whom was that impression produced? By Mr. Calhoun and his friends. I am perfectly willing that the President of the United States should state *how* and *by whom* that impression was made upon his mind. The only ostensible act having that object in view, which is within my own knowledge, is the celebrated Nashville letter. That letter contained two falsehoods, one to my injury and one for Mr. Calhoun's benefit. No other human being on this terraqueous globe except Mr. Calhoun had an interest in fabricating those falsehoods; at least, the latter one. Until he shews that the letter in question was written by some one else not under his influence, or direction, or shall point out some other person having an equal interest with himself in that fabrication, he must pardon me at least for considering him to be the author of that letter.

I here terminate the review so far as my defence is concerned, and shall turn my attention more directly to the correspondence, and to the contradictions and commitments to which Mr. Calhoun has subjected himself in his several publications.—Almost in the commencement of his first address he presents a letter from Mr. Wilson Lumpkin, containing one from Gen. Daniel Newnan, inclosing the copy of a letter from me to Alfred Balch Esq. of Nashville in answer to one received from him. Mr. Lumpkin it will be observed is very flippant in the use of terms of reproach and vituperation; and Gen. Newnan is not much behind him. Of these two men it is sufficient to say they are both *apostates* from the republican ranks. They will both probably deny this. *They are, however, both Clark men.* This they cannot deny, and they were both anti-Clark men until about 8 or 10 years ago; when they both about the same time made a political summerset. They are both unquestionably political turn coats. Mr. Lumpkin is now the Clark candidate for Governor. That party in this State, is a mongrel party, formed of the worst materials of the political parties which have heretofore prevailed in Georgia. Gen. John Clark the leader of the party was believed to be a federalist—but finding in 1824, that he could not induce his party to support Mr. Adams, he declared for General Jackson. At the election in 1828, the only two electoral candidates for Mr. Adams, were Clarkites; one of them had been his confidential Secretary when he was Governor. This man (Gen. Clark,) had succeeded in a wonderful degree in combining all the ignorance in the State in his support. It may be laid down as an axiom that in the U. States, if a man changes politics after he is 30 years old he changes from selfish and therefore dishonest motives. It is a notorious fact that both these men were more than 30 years of age when they changed their politics. It is not wonderful then that there should be sympathy between them and Mr. Calhoun. The old adage that birds of a feather will flock together, was never more fully verified than in this instance. The Vice President is welcome to the copy of my letter which has been obtained from Mr. Balch without his knowledge, permission or consent. I have the letter of Mr. Balch now before me in which he says, "The copy was not furnished with my knowledge, privity, or consent." If I had supposed the copy of the letter would have been acceptable to Mr. Calhoun, I would have sent him a copy and thereby possibly have saved *his friend* Newnan, from the shame and disgrace of purloining letters. I have never written or said any thing of Mr. Calhoun, that I would not have written or said to him, had the occasion made it proper. Mr Lumpkin, whom I have long known prides himself upon being a very shrewd observer of passing events. Independent of his strong desire to communicate facts to his friend the Vice President,

he assumes the character of a prophet and ventures to predict what General Jackson will do. Unfortunately, the shrewd observer of passing events, and the prophet are equally at fault.—He tells the Vice President, "That from the day Pennsylvania took up General Jackson every conspicuous friend of the Vice President supported General Jackson, with constancy, zeal and uniformity, and that Gen. Jackson knows it." Leaving it therefore to be inferred, that every conspicuous friend of Mr. Calhoun in this matter, had been influenced so to act by the Vice President. Now unfortunately for his friend Lumpkin, the Vice President declares to the people of the U. States that he was neutral between General Jackson and Mr. Adams. Wonderful!!! It is presumed that there was not another individual in the United States in this happy state of quiescence upon the Presidential election. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams were so unlike in their temper, manners, and principles that it is at least difficult to conceive, how any man who had the least knowledge of the two men could be neutral between them. But I believe Mr. Calhoun was not *even* neutral between those gentlemen. Does the nation recollect the letter of the 3d of July, 1824, by which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams and John McLean, then Postmaster General, withdrew their names from the 4th of July Dinner at Washington because *Ninian Edwards* was excluded from that dinner? How happened this union? That letter at least shows a friendly feeling between them; and the act was done to prop the tottering reputation of one of Mr. Adams' political supporters, whose son-in law wielded the vote of Illinois; which vote secured Mr. Adams' election. If it had been withheld he would not have been elected, at least on the first ballot. Mr. Calhoun states that his opinion between the two candidates, towards whom he was in the happy state of neutrality was founded upon principle, which he is however careful to disclose, but leaves to be inferred from his subsequent conduct. What that principle is, I am entirely at a loss to conjecture; nor has his subsequent conduct furnished any clue to arrive at it. Does he mean that the principle he alludes to is that the candidate who receives the highest electoral vote must necessarily be elected by the house of Representatives? The Constitution has no such principle in it. If that had been the intention of the framers of that instrument, they would have said that the candidate receiving the highest number of electoral votes should be President. Or does he mean that the Representatives of a State are bound to give the same vote as the electors had done? That principle is not in the Constitution. The only limitation imposed upon the House of Representatives, is that they shall elect one of the three highest of the candidates. This the House of Representatives did, and therefore violated no principle of the Constitution, however they may have infringed upon the principle of the Vice President, which to me is entirely occult. I believe he alone can tell what he means, if he means any thing; which is very questionable. Mr. Lumpkin after stating the conduct of the Vice President's friends—adds, "How then can it be possible that Gen. Jackson can suspect the friendship, constancy or sincerity of *you* or *your friends? No he cannot.* He will not, he does not. I have quite too much confidence in the General, to believe such idle tales." Poor Gentleman, he has been deceived in the course that Mr. Calhoun has pursued, and he is equally deceived in that which the General has pursued and will probably continue to pursue towards the Vice President. The keen observer of passing events and the prophet are alike mistaken both as to the President and Vice President, but possibly he may be more fortunate than I have been in discovering the important principle which the Vice President thinks ought to have governed the election of President, by the House of Representatives in Feb. 1825.

[*To be continued.*]

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3.

Late from Europe.—By the ship Columbia, Captain Delano, we have received through the politeness of a passenger, a file of London papers to the 31st, inclusive.

The rising in Lithuania--and the consequent diversion in favor of Schrzynecki's forces has been crushed, terminated by the assassination of Gielgud and in the retirement of his forces into Prussia, where they were disarmed. The Russians are now able to press forward upon Praga without fear of being deprived of their communications; and we see it stated with regret, that nearly 100,000 men are approaching Warsaw on the side of Lithuania, while Paskewitsch has crossed the Vistula with 60,000, and intends to invest it on the side of Prussia.

The speech of the French King is very decided in tone, and idicates great reliance, on the part of the Ministry, in their strength with the nation, and the Chamber.

The French fleet had forced the Tagus, and compelled Don Miguel at the cannon's mouth to do justice to France.

PRUSSIA and POLAND.—The London Courier of the 27th July, contains the following highly important intelligence:—

"We have this moment received from an official source the *Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland.* The Prussian Government has just declared that it is *not neutral* in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is *inactivity* but not *neutrality.*

This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for the system of non-intervention, not being adhered to by other Powers, we are not to keep.

The London Morning Herald of the 28th July corroborates the above statement.

Portugal and France.—Attack on Lisbon.

The French Squadron forced its way up to Lisbon on the 11th of July, after a battle of two hours and a half, captured the Portuguese frigates there, and took them outside. After which Don Miguel acceded to all the demands of the French. The tri-colored flag was flying in that port. The English took no part in the affair, but appeared to have looked on as gratified spectators.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reported victory of the Poles—14,000 *Russians taken prisoners, with eighty pieces of cannon—Revolution in Italy.*

By the arrival at N. York of the ship Sampson, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received London dates of the 3d of August, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

The news of the greatest importance, conveying, as it does, the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also the particulars of another Revolution in Italy.

The first accounts of the glorious victory of the Poles, were communicated by the Government to the People of Paris on the 29th of July; but it was subsequently rumored that the victory was nothing more than the defeat of Rudiger's corps. Passengers, however, afterwards arrived at Paris on the evening of the 30th, who confirmed the news as first communicated. The account was first published in London on the morning of the 1st, in the second edition of the Herald, but in consequence of the rumor alluded to, the evening papers of that day did not republish it. On the evening of the 2d, the confirmation by the passengers was received, and the evening papers of that day published the account as worthy of belief. The only paragraph calculated to throw a doubt upon the truth of this news is one from the *Quotidienne*, of the 30th, speculating on the situation of the armies—but the fact that the London evening papers of the 1st, and morning papers of the 2d refused to give the account, and that on the 2d, the Courier did publish it on the authority of the latest arrival from Paris, authorising a belief that it is correct. What is more, the denial, and the only one, is in the *Quotidienne* of the 30th; whereas the last, and no doubt true account, is contained in the *Messager des Chambres* of the 1st of August—two days later!

It is confidently said that if Lafitte is elected President of the Chamber, France will declare for Poland. The Chronicle says:

"Much depends on the choice of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. There is, we believe, no doubt, that if Lafitte is chosen, the Perrier administration will, in all probability, be the signal of war—Those at Paris, who are well informed, dwell much on the private inclination of the King for M. Lafitte. The supposed inclination of the King will, no doubt, have its influence on the choice."

At St. Petersburgh the cholera continued increasing to a frightful extent. There had been, up to the 14th, 4916 cases, and 2249 deaths. At Archangel and at Riga it had very considerably abated; but at Cronstadt it had increased, and at this place the deaths had been upwards of a hundred a day.

King Leopold the 1st has announced his intention of marrying the Princess Marie of France, and arrangements for the ceremony are making.

The harvest in Ireland promises to be abundant.

The discussion of the Reform Bill was going on slowly, the opposition continuing to resist the details of this popular measure. In one division on the 2d there were but 265 members present who voted. The ministerial majority was 49. The resolutions, however, for enfranchising the large towns, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, passed without a division.

LONDON, August 1.

We have just received the whole of the Paris papers of Saturday, and those dated yesterday.

These papers contain lengthy descriptions of the national fetes which were celebrated in the capital on the three last days of the week. The whole affair passed quietly, but our correspondent adds, rather flatly. The military review on Saturday, however, was a brilliant affair, and from 80,000 to 100,000 men appeared under arms. The excitement naturally produced by this display was greatly heightened by a report which was at that seasonable moment *communicated by Government*, of a great victory having been obtained by the Poles over the Russians, with a loss of 16,000 killed and 17,000 taken prisoners.—The announcement had an electric effect; the National Guards and the people embraced each other in transports of joy; and the air was rent with shouts of defiance to the power of the Despot, and vows of devotion to the cause of the patriots.

An extensive insurrection was reported to have broken out in Hungary, in favor of the Poles. One fact is unquestionable—that money, wine, provisions, and medicines, from Hungary, daily arrive in the Polish capital.

From the Paris Messager des Chambres, August 1.

"An inhabitant of Metz received on the 26th of July a letter from Frankfort which states, that in a GENERAL BATTLE the victorious Poles took prisoners or killed 14,000 Russians, and took 80 pieces of cannon.

"Several travellers, also coming from Frankfort, who passed through Metz, declared that at the moment of their departure, a report was circulated that the Polish army had gained a complete victory over the Russians, and that the Hungarians, who have manifested such ardent sympathy for the sacred cause of this nation of heroes, are no longer to be restrained from making common cause with it.

A private letter from Antwerp has the following ominous postscript attached—"I have just seen a letter from Leipsic, written by a person worthy of credit, which states that the Russians, irresistible in their advance upon Warsaw along the banks of the Vistula, had already reached the outskirts of the devoted capital, and were, when this account left, actually bombarding it. The greatest consternation prevailed in the place, and the poor inhabitants were flying from it, in the opposite direction, real objects of pity."

Frontiers of Poland, July 24.

According to the latest accounts from the environs of Nieshura, the Russian main army, said to consist of 60,000 men, with 70 pieces of cannon, has now completed its passage over the vistula, the guards, under the Grand Duke Michael, having crossed the river on the 19th by the bridge thrown over for the purpose. On the 21st a *Te Deum*, accompanied by the firing of cannon, was celebrated on this account in the Russian army. The van of the Russian army under Prince Jebachoffski, and General Witt, is said to have already advanced to the environs of Warsaw, without meeting any opposition from the Polish troops. We hear from Lithuania that General Dombrinski, with his troops, the last remains of the expedition sent to that country, has been taken prisoner by the Russians.—*Prussian State Gazette, July 27.*

REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

From the Constitution of Saturday, July 30.

TAENZA, July 17.—In proportion as the Austrian troops have evacuated La Romagna, the Pontifical authorities have lost all influence, and it is now impossible for them to carry on the administration except by yielding to the loudly expressed wish of the public opinion, which is unanimous.

The Police, the Civil Authorities, and Military Authorities, can no longer act in the means of the people. The citizens refused their concurrence. *The revolution has pervaded all classes*—the Nobles, the Citizens, the Artisans, the country people, perfectly understand each other, and property is every where respected. However, the agents of the police are not persecuted; the Public Authorities are not insulted. When the people are not troubled by the Papal troops, they oppose to the Depositories of Authority only a *vis inertiæ* which renders Government impossible—the taxes are not paid—the Magistrates are not obeyed.

Ballaglimi, Commander of the Papal forces, advanced to penetrate into La Romagna, as far as Fano, 8 leagues from Ancona, but there he was forced to stop. A terrible desertion began among his people. The soldiers refused to fight against their fellow citizens. They desert in whole bands, leaving their arms and baggage. They are very well received by the peasants in La Romagna.

The tri-colored flag is flying at Imola; the Pope's troops at Forti went to pull it down, but were repulsed. These troops were afterwards disarmed at Forti itself, and two Brigadiers who resisted were shot by the people. Every where the National Guard organized during the revolution, has resumed its duty; and the Italian cockade is not generally worn, but every body has it in his pocket.

The citizens of Bologne have sent a deputation to Rome in the name of La Romagna. It is ordered peremptorily to declare that the population will repulse the Papal troops if they dare to show themselves, and the inhabitants are resolved to rise and govern the country themselves, if the Court of Rome persist in attempting to govern them by violence:—What can be done against such resolutions?

LONDON, July 31.—*The Funds.*—The Money Market has become exceedingly gloomy in consequence of the reply the Prussian Government has made to the remonstrances of France and England, in regard to the assistance afforded to the Russians in Poland. The danger of general war is, perhaps, now more imminent than it has been at any time in the last twelve months; and the public have, to some extent, begun to sell stock, which accounts for the greater fluctuation which will be noticed in the price of the 3 1-8 per cent stock, than in that of a lower denomination. The obstinacy of the King of Holland also opens an unwelcome prospect, and it is expected Consols will experience a material variation before the next Account day, (the 26th proximo,)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 3.

There is little business doing in our Cotton Market this week, with no alteration whatever in prices. The sales on Monday 1509, yesterday and to-day the sales dull. The imports this week are fair.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.

The harvest in this neighborhood looks promising, and reaping has already commenced in several places.

THE DISTURBANCES IN VIRGINIA.

We are glad to be able to lay before our readers the following interesting notice of the late disturbances in the lower part of Virginia from the pen of the senior Editor of the Whig, who speaks of them from personal observation, and information obtained on the spot:

SOUTHAMPTON AFFAIR.

We have been astonished since our return from Southampton, (whither we went in Capt. Harrison's troop of horse,) in looking over the mass of exchange papers accumulated in our absence, to see the number of false, absurd and idle rumors, circulated by the Press, touching the insurrection in that county.—Editors seem to have applied themselves to the task of alarming the public mind as much as possible, and of persuading the slaves to entertain a high opinion of their strength and consequence. While truth is always the best policy, and the best remedy, the exaggerations to which we have alluded, are calculated to give the slaves false conceptions of their numbers and capacity, by exhibiting the terror and confusion of the whites, and to induce them to think that practicable, which they see is so much feared by their superiors.

We have little to say of the Southampton tragedy, beyond what is already known. The origin of the conspiracy, its prime agents, its extent, and ulterior direction, are matter of conjecture. The universal opinion in that part of the country, is, that Nat, a slave, a preacher and a pretended prophet, was the first contriver, the actual leader, and the most remorseless of the executioners. According to the evidence of a negro boy, whom they carried along to hold their horses, Nat commenced the scene of murder at the first house, (Travis's,) with his own hand. Having called upon two others, to make good their valiant boastings so often repeated, of what they would do, and these shrinking from the requisition, Nat proceeded to despatch one of the family with his own hand. Animated by the example and exhortations of their leader, having a taste of blood, and convinced that they had now gone too far to recede, his followers dismissed their qualms, and became as ferocious as their leader wished them. To follow the bloody dogs from the capture of Travis's house, before day, to their dispersion at Parker's cornfield, early in the afternoon, where they had traversed nearly twenty miles, murdered sixty-three whites, and approached within three or four miles of the village of Jerusalem, the immediate object of their movement—to describe the scenes at each house, the circumstances of the murders, the hair breadth escapes of the few who were lucky enough to escape—would prove as interesting as heart-rending. Many of the details have reached us, but not in so authentic a shape as to justify their publication, nor have we time or space. Let a few suffice. Of the events at Dr. Blount's, we had a narrative from the gallant old gentleman himself, and his son a lad about fifteen, distinguished for his gallantry and modesty, and whom we take leave to recommend to General Jackson, for a warrant in the Navy or at West Point. The Doctor had received information of the insurrection, and that his house would be attacked, a short time before the attack was made. Crippled with the gout, and indisposed to fly, he resolved to defend his house. His force was his son, overseer, and three other white men Luckily there were six guns, and plenty of powder and shot in the house. These were barely loaded, his force posted, and the instructions given, when the negroes, from fifteen to thirty strong, rode up about daybreak. The Doctor's orders were, that each man should be particular in his aim, and should fire one at a time. He himself reserved one gun, resolved, if the house was forced, to sell his life as dearly as he could. The remaining five fired in succession upon the assailants, at the distance of fifteen or twenty steps. The blacks upon the fifth fire retreated, leaving one killed (we believe,) and one wounded, (a fellow called Hark,) and were pursued by the Doctor's negroes with shouts and execrations. Had the shot been larger, more execution would doubtless have been done.

Mr. Vaughan's was among the last houses attacked. A venerable negro woman described the scene which she had witnessed, with great emphasis. It was near noon, and her mistress had been making some preparation in the porch for dinner, when happening to look towards the road, she descried a dust, and wondered what it could mean. In a second, the negroes, mounted and armed, rushed into view; and, making an exclamation indicative of her horror and agony, Mrs. Vaughan ran into the house. The negroes dismounted and ran around the house, pointing their guns at the doors and windows. Mrs. Vaughan appeared at a window, and begged for her life, inviting them to take every thing she had.—The prayer was answered by one of them firing at her, which was instantly followed by another, and a fatal shot. In the mean time, Miss Vaughan, who was up stairs, and unapprised of the terrible advent until she heard the noise of the attack, rushed down and begging for life, was shot as she ran a few steps from the door. A son of Mrs. Vaughan, about 15, was at the still-house, when hearing a gun, and conjecturing, it is supposed, that his brother had come from Jerusalem, approached the house, and was shot as he got over the fence. It is difficult for the imagination to conceive a situation so truly and horribly awful, as that in which these unfortunate ladies were placed. Alone, unprotected, and unconscious of danger, to find themselves, without a moment's notice for escape or defence, in the power of a band of ruffians, from whom instant death was the least they could expect! In a most lively and picturesque manner did the old negress describe the horrors of the scene; the blacks riding up with imprecations, the looks of her mistress, white as a sheet, her prayers for her life; and the action of the scoundrels environing the house, and pointing their guns at the doors and windows, ready to fire as occasion offered. When the work was done, they called for drink, and food, and, becoming nice, damned the brandy as vile stuff.

The scene at Vaughan's may suffice to give an idea of what was done at the other houses. A bloodier and more accursed tragedy was never acted, even by the agency of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. Interesting details will no doubt be evolved in th progress of the trials, and made known to the public.

It is with pain we speak of another feature of the Southampton Rebellion; for we have been most unwilling to have our sympathies for the sufferers diminished or affected by their misconduct. We allude to the slaughter of many blacks without trial, and under circumstances of great barbarity. How many have thus been put to death (generally by decapitation or shooting) reports vary; probably, however, some five and twenty, and from that to forty; possibly a yet larger number. To the great honor of Gen. Eppes, he used every precaution in his power, and we hope and believe with success, to put a stop to the disgraceful procedure. We met with an individual, of intelligence, who stated that he himself had killed between 10 and 15. He justified himself on the ground of the barbarities committed on the whites, and that he thought himself right is certain, from the fact of his having narrowly escaped losing his own life in an attempt to save a negro woman whom he thought innocent, but who was shot by the multitude in despite of his exertions. We [the Richmond Troop] witnessed with surprise the sanguinary temper of the population, who evinced a strong disposition to inflict immediate death upon every prisoner. Not having witnessed the horrors committed by the blacks, or seen the unburied and disfigured remains of their wives and children, we were unprepared to understand their feelings, and could not at first admit of the extenuation which a closer observation of the atrocities of the insurgents suggested. Now, however, we individually feel compelled to offer an apology for the people of Southampton, while we deeply deplore that human nature urged them to such extremities. Let the fact not be doubted by those whom it most concerns, that another such insurrection will be the signal for the extirpation of the whole black population in the quarter of the State where it occurs.

The numbers engaged in the insurrection are variously reported. They probably did not exceed 40 or 50, and were fluctuating from desertions and new recruits. About 50 are in Southampton jail, some of them upon suspicion only. We trust and believe that the intelligent magistracy of that county will have the firmness to oppose the popular passion, should it be disposed to involve the innocent with the guilty, and to take suspicion for proof.

The presence of the troops from Norfolk and Richmond alone prevented retaliation from being carried farther.

At the date of Capt. Harrison's departure from Jerusalem, Gen. Nat had not been taken. On that morning, however, Dred, another insurgent chief was brought prisoner to Jerusalem, having surrendered himself to his master, in the apprehension, no doubt, of starving in the swamps, or being shot by the numerous parties of local militia who were in pursuit. Nat had not been certainly heard of since the skirmish in Parker's cornfield, which was, in fact, the termination of the insurrection, the negroes, after that, dispersing themselves, and making no farther attempt. He is represented as a shrewd fellow, reads, writes, and preaches; and by various artifices had acquired great influence over the minds of the wretched beings whom he has led into destruction. It is supposed that he induced them to believe there [illegible] ly 80,000 whites in the country, [illegible] exterminated, the blacks might take [illegible] Various of his tricks to acquire and [illegible] influence have been mentioned, but [illegible] not worth repeating. If there was [illegible] rior purpose, he probably alone knew [illegible] our own part, we still believe there [illegible] and if he be the intelligent man rep[illegible] we are incapable of conceiving the [illegible] by which he persuaded his own mind [illegible] feasibility of the attempt, or how [illegible] possibly end but in certain destruction [illegible] therefore incline to the belief that [illegible] upon no higher principle than the [illegible] revenge against the whites, as the e[illegible] himself and his race; that, being a [illegible] possiby persuaded himself that heaven [illegible] interfere; and that he may have [illegible] himself, as he certainly did his de[illegible] lowers to some extent, that the appe[illegible] the sun, some weeks ago, prognostica[illegible] thing favorable to their cause. W[illegible] clined to think that the solar phenom[illegible] ercised considerable influence in [illegible] the insurrection, calculated as it was [illegible] press the imaginations of the ignoran[illegible]

A more important inquiry remains [illegible] er the conspiracy was circumscribed [illegible] neighborhood in which it broke out, [illegible] its ramifications through other counties [illegible] at first adopted the first opinion: [illegible] are several circumstances which favo[illegible] ter. We understand that the confes[illegible] all the prisoners go to show that the [illegible] tion broke out too soon, as it is supp[illegible] consequence of the last day of July [illegible] Sunday, and not, as the negroes in S[illegible] ton believed, the Saturday before. T[illegible] port is, that the rising was fixed for [illegible] Sunday in August, and that, suppos[illegible] day, the 31st July, to be the first Sun[illegible] August, they were betrayed into the [illegible] considering the 3d Sunday as the 4th [illegible] is the popular impression founded upo[illegible] fessions, upon the indications of an [illegible] of the negroes in Nansemond and other [illegible] ces to unite, and upon the allegation that [illegible] Nat extended his preaching excursion[illegible] tersburg and this city; allegations, wh[illegible] howevever, disbelieve. It is more than [illegible] able, nevertheless, that the mischief [illegible] certed and concocted under the cloak [illegible] gion. The trials which are now pro[illegible] or impending in Southampton, Nans[illegible] Sussex, and elsewhere, will develope [illegible] truth. We suspect the truth will turn [illegible] be, that the conspiracy was confined to [illegible] ampton, and that the idea of its extens[illegible] originated in the panic which seized [illegible] the southeast of Virginia.

Such we believe to be a summary [illegible] the Southampton insurrection. That [illegible] rection reads some salutary lessons to [illegible] whites, the propriety of incessant vig[illegible] to the blacks, the madness of all [illegible] such as that in Southampton. A few [illegible] they may indeed sacrifice, but possess [illegible] the country, even for a week, is the [illegible] chimerical of all notions. We assert [illegible] dently, that 20 armed whites would [illegible] the rout the whole negro population of [illegible] ampton; and we repeat our persuasion [illegible] another insurrection would be follow[illegible] putting the whole race to the sword.

To Gov. Floyd southeast Virginia [illegible] large debt of gratitude, for the prom[illegible] silent energy with which he threw arm[illegible] men into all the supposed disaffected dis[illegible] and to Gen. Eppes we tender the respe[illegible] those lately under his command, for th[illegible] titude with which he surmounted difficu[illegible] arising not from the strength of the e[illegible] but the novelty of his situation, and the [illegible] and agitation of the inhabitants. To the [illegible] dies of Southampton we want words to [illegible] press the warmth of gratitude inspir[illegible] the breasts of the Richmond Troop, by [illegible] unremitting kindness and attentions [illegible] that the troop regrets is, that some occ[illegible] had not offered in which they could have [illegible] ifested by deeds their zeal for the public [illegible] ty, and their devotion to their hospitable [illegible] amiable countrywomen of Southampton.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

A friend has politely furnished us with [illegible] following extract of a letter, received [illegible] Thursday from Suffolk, dated 7th inst.

"I have just returned from Jerusalem. Seven [illegible] of the insurgents had been tried up to Monday [illegible] ing, and 16 out of the number condemned to be [illegible] ed. Two were hung at 12 o'clock on Monday [illegible] Friday, [this day] is appointed as the time for the [illegible] ecution of several others. The only one yet [illegible] large is the ring leader, *Nat.* All are at a [illegible] know where he has escaped to."

We understand, (says the Richmond Compiler of Wednesday,) that late dispatches have been received from the Governor from Southampton.—Not a word is said about *Nat Turner.*—They state that *Bill Artis,* [illegible] free man of color who was supposed to be actively engaged in the conspiracy, has been *found dead*—supposed to have killed himself from the circumstances of a pistol being [illegible] side and a ball being discovered in his [illegible]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Thursday, at the Triennial Meeting [illegible] the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, Stephen Girard, Esq., officiated as Chairman, and John Potter, Esq., of South Carolina, as Secretary. A comprehensive and luminous report was submitted in writing by Nicholas Biddle, Esq. the President, on behalf of the Directors of the Bank, showing in a masterly manner, the condition, the character, and the importance of this great national institution. This able and instructive document will, no doubt, be published. After it was heard, the following Resolutions were moved by Horace Binney, Esq., and the gentlemen who were accordingly appointed by the Committee, made, in the afternoon, the annexed Report, which was adopted without dissent.

Resolved, That the communication made by the Board of Directors to this meeting, be referred to a Committee of seven to report thereon; and that the same Committee be authorized to report upon such other matters as they may deem to be interesting to the Stockholders.

The Committee appointed were:—H. Binney, Robert Ralston, R. L. Colt, P[illegible]

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The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Directors—

REPORT:

That they have verified by a comparison with the ...ular statements of the Bank the material facts re...ted in this interesting paper and find them to be ...rect. The reasoning by which the Board of Di...tors has deduced from them the connection be...een the Bank and the present prosperity of our ...untry, and has sustained the principles which have ...gulated the administration of its concerns for ma...y years, requires no comment. All who read the ...mmunication, which, it is presumed, will be given ...the public, will discern for themselves not merely ...e actual prosperity of this Institution, greater and ...re stable than at any former epoch, but the man...r in which its great public and private trusts have ...en performed,—its public trust towards the Go...rnment and People of the United States, and its ...mediate private trust towards the Stockholders, ...d those who have confined to it their funds and ...ir credit. The perfect harmony of these interests ...th the operations of a Bank organized as the ...nk of the United States has been by law, and ad...inistered as it now is, is believed to be demonstrat...d, and it would be mere waste and superfluity in the ...mmittee to attempt to add either to the cogency ...the variety of the considerations, by which the ...ard of Directors has completed the demonstration. ...e Committee will not however deny themselves ...e satisfaction of submitting to the Stockholders a ...w of the inferences, which the communication, tak...n in connexion with the past and known history of ...e United States and the Bank, appears to justify.

1st. That the Bank at its origin, and at great cost ...d sacrifice, effectually promoted the restoration of ...ecie payments: and that its able administration for ...veral years past, has finally established a currency, ...universally sound within the United States as can ...r be expected, or as is essential to the general ...ave: and that this has occurred in a community ...ose currency for a part of the time has felt the in...ence of active though temporary causes of derange...nt, and is at all times exposed to danger, by the ...ber and variety of its Banking Institutions.

2d. That the Bank through the whole course of ...s operations has effectually assisted the Treasury ...the collection and distribution of the public reve...e, and that of late years, it has been signally effi...nt in preventing the discharge of the public debt ...m disturbing the operations of commerce, or the ...rse and value of pecuniary investments.

3d. That the Bank by its judicious intervention in ...e business of domestic exchanges, has given suc...lity and regularity to this indispensable instru...nt of internal trade, that neither the want nor the ...e of any longer exists, to embarrass any opera...n whatever.

4th. That by its extensive operations in Foreign ...change, the Bank has for several years held in its ...nds, and has at times used, with striking effect, the ...wer of arresting all sudden and violent fluctuations ...this branch of commerce; and promises by the ...e means greatly to economise the use of the pre...us metals in the future trade of the United States ...h China and India.

5th. That these public services of the Bank of the ...ited States are the peculiar result of an institution ...anized and administered as this has been; that the ...anization of any bank or body whatever, essenti...y different, would fail in the attainment of most or ...e of the great objects adverted to; and that an effi...nt administration is alone necessary to develope ...e powers and public uses of the Bank in its exist...g form.

6th. That while the Bank has been administered ...r several years upon those principles which are de...servably the best both for the public and the stock...lders, yet that adverse circumstances at an earlier ...d, and among them, chiefly, the cost and sacrifice ...ending the restoration of an unsound currency, by ...ich an immense loss, that would otherwise have ...en upon the Treasury and People of the U. States, ...s assumed by the Bank, have prevented the stock...lders from deriving the usual returns of money in...sted at the lowest rate of interest,—the original ...scribers not having realized an interest equal to ...e per cent. per annum paid semiannually, and sub...quent purchasers of the stock at an advance, hav...g generally received less.

7th. That the stock of this Bank is distributed in ...ch amounts, to such a variety of persons, and for ...ch different purposes and trusts, that all charge or ...putation of monopoly by any body of men whatev...r is shown to be without foundation; whereas the ...ne circumstances prove the deep and critical in...est which widows, orphans, charitable societies, ...d other trusts, have in the prosperity and continu...ce of the Bank.

8th. That the welfare of this Bank is now identi...ed with that of the people of the United States, ...d those who wield the largest operations of com...rce, to him whom interest in the currency does ...t go beyond the just compensation for his daily la...r.

These inferences your Committee believe to be ...und, and that no partial interest which they may ...ve as stockholders ought to prevent them from ...ing their privilege as citizens in stating them.—...ther proof may be made manifest to all who know ...e history of the Bank and the country, by perusing ...e communication of the Board of Directors.

There is one other subject within range of the re...rence to the Committee, upon which they deem it ...r duty to report.

The Charter of this Bank will expire by its present ...itation on the 3d of March 1836, and there will ...sequently be but one triennial meeting after the ...sent, and that at a point of time too near the ex...ation of the present Charter, to authorise measures ...gard to its renewal. It is fit in the opinion of ...s Committee, that before that meeting, power ...uld be given to the board of Directors, to prose...e them if they think proper. This power should ...large and definitive, not merely to solicit a re...w, but to abide, if they think right, by the terms ...ich Congress may impose. A Board of Directors ...ve administered the Bank in the manner de...ed in their recent communication, are safe deposi...es of the entire power of the stockholders on the ...ject of a renewal of the Charter.

With these remarks the Committee terminate their ...y by offering to the adoption of the meeting the ...lowing resolutions:

Resolved, That an administration by which the in...sts of the stockholders and public are successfully ...ded...t system which is properly character...d a... of the United States; and that to the ...nt a...dministration of the Bank, the Stock...lders and the public are indebted for the full, effi...nt and profitable developement of such a system.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be pre...ed to the Board of Directors for their comprehen...ve and lucid Report upon the operations and pre...nt condition of the Bank, with an assurance that ...e Stockholders place an unabating confidence in ...e wisdom and fidelity in the further administration ...its concerns.

Resolved, That the confidence of the Stockholders ...pears to be due to the able and faithful President ...the Institution, and that their thanks be given to ...m for the enlarged and liberal views which have ...guished his administration of the Bank, and for ...l with which he has united in its operations, ...ard to the public welfare with a steady support ...the rights and interests of the Stockholders.

Resolved, That if at any time before the next trien...l meeting of the Stockholders, it shall be deemed ...fficient by the President and Directors to apply to ...ongress for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank, ...y are hereby authorized to make such application ...the name and behalf of the Stockholders, and to ...ept such terms of renewal as they may consider ...d proper.

...*of the United States, Sept. 1st*, 1831.

...(d) *Hor: Binney*, *Manuel Eyre*,
Rob. Ralston, *Joseph Hemphill*,
Roswell L. Coll, *James Ronaldson*,
Paul Beck, Jr.

Resolved, That the reports adopted by the Stockholders be referred to the President and Directors for the purpose of being printed and circulated in pamphlet form for the benefit of the Stockholders.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Hyde.—William Selbey, S.; Thomas S. Singleton and Foster Jarvis, C.

Rumoured Insurrectionary Movements in Sampson County.—We have an unpleasant duty to perform, in acquainting our readers, that there is no doubt of a conspiracy having been recently formed among a portion of the slaves in the counties of Sampson and Duplin, in this State. Suspicion having been excited, we learn that during the last week, a slave of Thomas K. Morissey, Esq. Sheriff of Sampson, who had been esteemed very faithful, and was usually entrusted with his master's wagon whenever it was sent to Wilmington, was arrested, and on examination, confessed that he and six or seven others had designed to bring about an insurrection on the 1st of October ensuing. That their plan was to muster what forces they could in those two counties, and thence to proceed to Wilmington, where they expected to collect a large force. The negroes implicated by him were arrested, and all committed for trial.

What we have subsequently heard, we trust has grown out of the above circumstance, or at least is greatly exaggerated; but we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers, and therefore state, that on Monday evening an express arrived here from Clinton, in Sampson, bringing letters from a respectable gentleman in that village, stating, upon the authority of two persons, names not mentioned, who had come express to Clinton, at 12 o'. clock on Sunday night, that the negroes had embodied themselves to the number of 500, about 17 miles from Clinton, in what direction was not stated, but from the known intimacy and connection existing between Mr. Morissey and the gentleman at Clinton, we infer that the express came from Mr. Morissey, who lives near the line of Duplin county, about 14 miles from Clinton. The letters received here, state that an express had been forwarded to Wilmington.

When the Stage from this place arrived at Wilmington on Monday morning, it was immediately despatched back without any mail except a letter from C. Dudley Jr. Esq. Postmaster, to the Postmaster here, informing him that the place was under martial law, in consequence of information received at 8 o'clock that morning, that the negroes, to the number of 200, had encamped on Sunday night, at Rockfish Bridge, in Duplin, 40 miles from Wilmington, and about 50 miles from this place; that they were, and had been for several days, expected at Wilmington. The letter was written in great haste and excitement. Mr. Dudley had been under arms all the morning.

It is evident that the account received here, and that which produced such excitement at Wilmington, proceeded from the same source; and our readers may conjecture how much both accounts are exaggerated, from the circumstance that they vary so materially in the numbers stated to be assembled. For our own part, we confidently hope it is nothing more than a false alarm, growing out of the arrests stated above.

In this town and vicinity, there is not the slightest cause of apprehension. But the way to ensure our safety, is to be well prepared for any event, and the authorities of our town have taken and are now taking prompt steps for security. They are distributing arms among the citizens, organizing additional military companies, and will in the course of this day (Tuesday) have every preparation made to meet danger, come from what quarter it may.

Several gentlemen of this place started for Clinton, on Monday night, with arms and ammunition. From them we are in hourly expectation of correct information.

Health of Fayetteville.—We hear from the back country, that the most extravagant reports are in circulation on this subject; it is said that those of us who are not dead, are either sick, or running away from sickness or death. We are happy to relieve the anxieties of our western friends, by assuring them, as we do to the best of our knowledge, that there is no unusual sickness or mortality among us, and that this year does not promise to form an exception to the evident improvement of the health of this town for the last seven or eight years. Could those who believe in such reports, take a peep at the industrious hundreds whose hammers and trowels make such merry music on every side, or hear the cheerful voices which encourage their fellows in the laborious duty of raising the many fine large houses which are going up, they would find that there is still some life amongst us. Let them come, and they will see a busy enterprising people, whose energies are not yet broken, either by real misfortune or rumoured disease.

We have commenced Mr. Crawford's Address to the People, on the first page of this day's paper. Long as it is, and harsh, uncourtly, and undignified as is its temper, we have considered it necessary to publish the whole of it, lest we should do injustice by giving one side and excluding the other.

Foreign.—The foreign news in this paper will be found to be highly interesting, and upon the whole gratifying. Should the brilliant success of the Poles prove to be any thing more than mere report, it will be eminently gratifying. That France passed the Three Day's Celebration without any new commotion, is a circumstance to be grateful for, as it dissipates the gloomy fears which all have entertained of the stability and strength of the government.

ANTI-TARIFF MEETING.

A large and respectable number of the Citizens of Cumberland County, convened at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th inst.

When on motion, Col. JOHN HODGES was unanimously called to the Chair, and DILLON JORDAN, Jr., was appointed Secretary.

Louis D. Henry, Esq., in an address of some length, delivered with his usual eloquence and perspicuity, explained the object of the meeting.

The meeting cordially concurring in the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Fayetteville at their Anti-Tariff meeting:

It was *Resolved*, That William Murchison, Esq., Henry Elliott, Esq., Col. Daniel Smith, Col. John Hodges, and Alexander McNeill, Esq., be a Committee to co-operate with the Committee appointed by the citizens of Fayetteville, in appointing Delegates to represent the Town of Fayetteville and the County of Cumberland in the Anti-Tariff Convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the 30th instant.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Journal, and the Carolina Observer.

JOHN HODGES, *Chairman.*
DILLON JORDAN, Jr. *Secretary.*

On the 7th inst., a joint meeting of the Committees appointed by the Anti-Tariff meetings held by the citizens of Fayetteville, and by the citizens of the County of Cumberland, was held at the Court House in Fayetteville:

When, on motion, Paris I. Tillinghast was unanimously called to the Chair, and Dillon Jordan, Jr., was appointed Secretary.

On motion,

It was *Resolved*, That the following persons, John D. Eccles, Esq., John Huske, Esq., Joshua W. Cochran, Esq., Col Alex Elliott, John D. Toomer, Esq., and C. P. Mallett, Esq, be appointed Delegates to represent the Town of Fayetteville and the County of Cumberland in the Anti-Tariff Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 30th inst., (that is to say) the three first named, as Delegates from the Town of Fayetteville, and the three latter as Delegates from the County of Cumberland.

Resolved, That any four of the above named Committees be a quorum to fill any vacancy that shall occur in the said Delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Journal, and Carolina Observer.

P. TILLINGHAST, *Chairman.*
DILLON JORDAN, Jr. *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the National Republicans, of Pittsburg, (Pa.) on the 27th ult., Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency, and William Wirt, late Attorney General, for the Vice Presidency.

Maryland.—The election for electors of the Senate of Maryland, has just taken place, and has resulted in the complete defeat of the Jackson party, who have succeded in electing only 12 out of 38 Electors.

South Carolina.—In an election for Intendant and Wardens of the City of Charleston, the Nullifyers have succeeded in electing their candidate, Henry L. Pinckney, Intendant, and all their Ticket of Wardens, in place of the late Intendant and Board of Wardens.

It is worthy of remark that the number of Stage passengers from the South to the North, which have passed through this City, the present season, is greater than at any preceding period since the last War.—*Ral. Reg.*

It is stated in the Pendleton Messenger, that Mr. Calhoun has long since declined a re-election to the office which he now holds and has already twice filled. This is what we expected from the Vice President as a matter of course.—*Ral. Reg.*

Rhode Island.—We learn from the Providence Journal that Tristram Burgess, and Dutee J. Pearce, Esqs. are re-elected from this State to the House of Representatives for the ensuing Congress of the United States.

The Massachusetts Journal makes the following statement, too seriously affecting the character of the office-holders in Boston to have been made without sufficient foundation:

"In consequence of a schism in the Boston Custom House, the fact has come out that the officers appointed by Jackson and his agents have had a per centage (*five dollars per month*) deducted from their salaries to form a fund for newspapers and elections. The same contributions are made (we have not a doubt) from federal salaries in Maine, and will (if any thing can) give that State to Jackson at the approaching election.

"For our own part we cannot resist the belief that our Government is *now* the most corrupt in the world, and there is as much and as rank corruption in the Boston Custom House *alone*, as in any government of Europe. Such viperous enemies do we cherish in our own bosom."

The Custom House Bond.—We learn that Mr. McDuffie has been heard from, and that he will attend at the next term of the District Court of the United States to argue the case on the Custom House bond. No answer has yet been received from Mr. Tazewell.

[Mr. Tazewell has since replied in a very polite and kind letter regretting that he is unable to come, although his aid would cheerfully have been afforded to the cause if he could have come on at this time, and could have consented again to appear at the bar after having for many years relinquished the practice of his profession.—*Charleston Mer.*

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 5.

Great Hurricane at Barbadoes, and Loss of Human Life.—The Collector of this Port has received from the American Consul at Martinique, a letter, enclosing the annexed account of a fearful hurricane at Barbadoes. The Consul says, that private letters received at St. Pierres, estimate the loss of lives at from 4 to 5,000.

From a Barbadoes paper.

"On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 6 o'clock the wind very fresh at north, the clouds began to collect in thick masses in the N. E. passing away in scuds, as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W. and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about five the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong until about half past eight, when it somewhat abated in violence, and graduated away, leaving the whole island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress. In Bridgetown, there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury:—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under their ruins, others unroofed and partially thrown down so as to be completely untenantable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings and thrown on shore. At the Out Ports in Speights, the Aole and Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenantable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims that have been crushed to death. In the country the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills, and negro houses, have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle. The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add to the heart rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey any idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have not where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inhumed in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday and the present has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Flanner, who with his wife, five children, his niece and two servants, were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his unhappy wife and two of the children alone having survived. At St. Ann's, many of his Majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the barracks. The Seat of Government, the Custom House, the Girls' central school, (the Boys' school only partially damaged,) and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several Speights' boats returning from the leeward from this, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned—among whom we regret to say were, our fellow-laborer the joint proprietor of this paper, Mr. J. Wooding, and his brother, Mr. Thomas Wooding, who perished, with fifteen others belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday. We cannot conclude this appalling account, without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on the island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the reader an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 4 hours.—The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind, which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and came with a force not to be withstood. Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them."

Departed this life, on the morning of the 7th inst., CHARLES ROBINSON, son of Mr. Beverly Rose, of this town, aged 14 months.

So soon o'ercast is life's bright morn,
The angry cloud, the gathering storm,
The darken'd skies, the lightning's blaze,
The warring thunders, loud proclaim
The ETERNAL, thus reveal'd in flame.
Mortals "be still!" Adoring gaze!
A voice of peace from Heaven's King,
Parents rejoice, while Angels sing,
The storm is hush'd, has pass'd away,
The son you mourn has enter'd home,
Where pain and death can never come,
With Jesus lives in endless day.—*Communica'd.*

DIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., on Tuesday evening, the 30th of August, Mrs. MARY D. LEAK, consort of F. T. Leak, Esq., after an illness of seven days, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. She left an affectionate husband and two small children with numerous relations and friends to mourn their loss under this afflicting dispensation.—*Journal.*

Departed this life in Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C. on Wednesday, the 7th inst., WILLIAM P. LEAK, only son of F. T. Leak, Esq. aged 17 months.

In Newbern, on the 3d inst., Mrs. MARGARET DONNELL, consort of Judge Donnell, and only daughter of the late Governor Spaight, aged 32.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 8 to 9, Corn 75 to 80, Wool 22½ to 23½, Cotton 7½ to 7¾, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 11 *a* 13, Molasses 30, Wheat 70 to 75.

UNION HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, No. Carolina, and stands pledged to use his best exertions to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

PETER STANCIL.

Rockingham, Sept. 9, 1831. 45-2w.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older.

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4. 45-tf

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

CHEESE.

45 Boxes of Superior *CHEESE*, just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17. 45-4t.

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, September Term, 1831, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th November next, *at 12 o'clock*, so much of the following described **LANDS** as will pay the Taxes due thereon to the Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of 1830, together with all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 improved, Blacksmith's shop, foot Haymount and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at 20 dollars,	$ 1 58
1 improved, Hillsborough street, Hance McCain's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 13
1 ditto do do Tanyard &c., H. G. Nelson's, 1 vacant do do do 1 do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 5 polls, valued at 2,500 dolls,	13 13
1 improved, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's valued at 600 dollars,	2 25
The following are unlisted, and are subject to double Tax, viz:	
1 improved, Winslow street, occupied by Jas. Roane, owner unknown, valued at $100	38
1 vacant, corner of Winslow street and Mason alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars,	38
1 improved, joining the above, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at 300,	1 12½
1 do North street, joins Tillinghast and Winslow, owner unknown, valued at 100 dolls.	38
1 ditto, Maiden Lane, formerly William or J. A. Cameron's. valued at 300 dollars,	1 12½
1 ditto, near Mrs. Weeks's, Polly Black's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, School Association, Jno. Murchison's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued at 500 dollars	1 88

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

September 12, 1831. 45ts.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Esek Arnold, Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, Alexander Black, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he held a certain Judgment against William Wilkinson, in favor of the Administrators of John McPherson, deceased, for the sum of Seventy-four Dollars and three Cents principal, and six Dollars and thirteen interest. Said judgment was confessed before Thomas Davis, Esq., 20th of May, 1830, and execution stayed by the said Thomas Davis, Esq., 22d of May, 1830; which said Judgment is lost or mislaid. I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing or trading for said Judgment.

ALEX'R BLACK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 8th day of September, 1831.

45-3w. ESEK ARNOLD, *J. P.*

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

THE GRAND

MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 18, will *positively* be drawn in this city on the 21st September next. This is the only Lottery of the kind that will be drawn this season.—Adventurers must not omit having a chance for a Splendid Fortune, at the risk of only a few Dollars. Delay not! launch quickly in "the tide," that a *flood* of good luck may lead you swiftly to the haven of Independence. There never was a scheme presented to the public which offered more powerful inducements to the adventurer than the present—*only one Blank to a Prize in the Whole Lottery!!* The many Brilliant and Splendid Capitals, and so large a proportion of Prizes in this Lottery are recommendations of no small moment to the adventurers. The following Prizes will all be determined in one drawing!

1	of	$50.000	is $50.000
1		40,000	40,000
1		30,000	30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,880	5,880
6		2,500	15,000
12		1,000	12,000
12		500	6,000
24		300	7,200
60		200	12,000
180		80	14,400
180		50	9,000
2340		32	74,880
15,660		16	250,560
18,480 Prizes			$556,920

Tickets $16—*Halves* $8—*Quarters* $4,—*Eighths* $2.

Packages containing 12 Tickets, and warranted to draw one half back in prizes:

	Dolls.	
Packages of 12 Wholes	192	
Warranted to draw at least	81	60
Package of 12 Halves	96	
Warranted to draw at least	40	80
Package of 12 quarters	48	
Warranted to draw at least	20	40
Package of 12 Eighths	24	
Warranted to draw	10	20

A discount of 5 per cent. will, in all cases, be made on packages. Those who wish certificates, need only remit the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted; all that the packages draw over the warranty will be held subject to the owner's order. Those who remit 100 dollars will be entitled to a Certificate for a Package of Wholes;—Packages of Shares in proportion. Please be particular to address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,

New York, August 24, 1831. 44-2w.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

---

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of
HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.	Flower of Sulphur,
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,	Role do.
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,	Turmeric, powdered,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,	Emory, coarse and fine,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,	Nitric Acid,
Quicksilver, Quassia,	Muriatic do.
Saffron, English and meadow,	Sulphuric do.
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,	Aloes, socot: and barb.
Extracts of Hyosciamus,	Antimony,
Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.	Armenian Bole,
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, &	Allspice, and Pepper,
Benzoic,	Arrow Root,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,	Anniseed, &c.
Ditto Cinnamon,	Arsenic, powdered,
Aquafortis,	Annatto,
Oils, olive, lamp, almond,	Alum,
Harlem, &c.	Coriander and Cardamom
Sugar of Lead,	Seed,
White and blue Vitriol,	Magnesia, lump, calcined
Epsom and Glauber Salts,	and Henry's,
Soda and salts Tartar,	Madder opt.
Phosphate of Soda,	Manna opt.
Phosphites,	Senna leaves,
Phosphorus,	Mustard, best English,
Patent Medicines,	Castor Oil,
Lancets, Evans's, crown,	Surgical Instruments,
spring and common,	Dentist's do.
	Hull's patent Trusses,
	Common do.
	Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
	Mace and Cloves,
	Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
	Fine Sponge,
	Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

July 13. 36tf.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at present at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, (former State Bank,) where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. He will also attend to the sale of a quantity of

Sound and Alum SALT.

July 26—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form,) one to be entitled

The Mechanic's Register;

THE OTHER

The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each, one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life, enable them to give practical and useful information.

☞The price of these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap *newspaper* within the reach of *every* citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it was intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers in a convenient form for preservation.—The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet: thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, *in a pamphlet form.* As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, August 8.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.

Fayetteville, July 20. 37*tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Superior Court Vendi. Expo.
County Court do do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

"We were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of Thomas Fuller & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Concern will please present them for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who will settle the same.

THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.

July 25. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the Brick Building, next door east of Mr. W. Whitehead's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes his friends will come so prepared, as to make it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with despatch. W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary. W. L. H.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, rented the Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with the usual business pertaining to a general commission

He will also attend to the offering for sale and renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that his general knowledge of the business of the place will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf

Cheap Dry Goods

NOBLE, McKEE & Co.

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity to their assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they have this day opened in the House on Hay street, *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown as a store, which it will be found to consist of a variety of *fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate.

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are beautiful
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black, and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's and Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & Co.

Fayetteville, June 24.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Store rooms, large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, a large two story frame Building, occupied as a dwelling house, well calculated for storing cotton, and those two unfinished two story brick Stores, on Old street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am now out an order for an additional supply, and can obtain any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 45tf.

EAGLE & PHOENIX

HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business and in the immediate vicinity of the green, and in the immediate vicinity of the city, from the South, North, and East, is rapidly progressing toward completion, and will be ready for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of October next.

☞The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,

Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H. Co.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38 10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher.

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on wool, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families and others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Carpets that have received iron mould, grease, paint, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching Woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn bonnets, together with the plan of dressing and finishing them of all kinds, so as to give them a finished and elegant appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing Wool of every colour, with a description of the Scours, Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions given are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every attention will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair paper, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half way house between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.